

VICTIMS OF VESUVIUS.

Pompeii and Herculaneum Not the Only Cities It Has Buried.

The road out of Naples toward Vesuvius is the same route that one follows to reach Pompeii. When intending to go up the mountain the tourist leaves the Pompeii road at Resina, the modern city which overlies Herculaneum. Apropos of these two ancient towns, it is remarkable how many people speak of them as the only buried cities in the vicinity. In fact, there are many, and it may not be uninteresting to mention them. Next to the two familiar ones, the one whose name is most frequently heard is Stabia. Then there are Cumae, the oldest Greek colony in Italy; Bauli, a watering place, resort of the Roman emperors in the first year of our Lord; Parthenope, Paesopolis and Neapolis, three buried cities lying under modern Naples, from the last of which it took its name; Dikarchia (later called Puteoli, now Pozzuoli), another Greek city of large wealth and with much commerce; Capua, one of the great military posts of ancient Rome, now covered by a modern city, also aarrison, and Suessola, whose medicinal springs held high repute among the gentry of the Roman time.

Cataclysmic have been the earth's throes around that laboring monster Vesuvius, for some of these buried cities, which were great seaports 2,000 years ago, are now far inland. On the other hand, offshore at Bauli you may look down from a boat when in smooth water and discover ancient houses and streets far below you at the bottom of the sea. Some of these buried cities were much larger and more important places than either Pompeii or Herculaneum, yet to many travelers their names seem unfamiliar.—Argonaut.

EDUCATING OYSTERS.

Training Schools in Which the Bivalves Are Taught Some Sense.

"A school for oysters," said a dealer in fish, "is an institution that you would swear could not exist, for oysters are notorious for their stupidity. It is, however, a fact that there are many oyster schools. I will explain them to you in such a way that you will believe in them. An oyster's intelligence is limited, but still it has intelligence. Years ago certain wise fish dealers discovered that if you take an oyster suddenly from its subaqueous bed it opens its shell, whereupon the life giving water inside it all escapes and the oyster dies. But if you expose an oyster to the air gradually, lifting it out of the water for a few minutes and then returning it again, it gradually learns that to keep its shell closed when out of the water is the best thing for its health. These investigators found that they could take two oysters, one trained and one untrained, and the trained oyster, keeping its shell closed while out of the water, would live a long time, while the untrained one, opening its shell, would die in a few hours. Therefore training schools for oysters were established. The schools are in appearance nothing more than reservoirs full of water. Oysters are put in them, and the water is drained off and then returned again. It is kept off for a few minutes at first, then for ten minutes, then for half an hour and so on. Oysters in these schools learn that they will live longest and keep healthiest out of water if they hold their shells tight shut. As soon as they learn this they are graduated and go out into the world."—Philadelphia Record.

A Quick Witted Partridge.

Nesting upon the ground, the partridge is likely to be disturbed. A bird of this species was once started by a plow passing within a yard or so of its nest. Destruction was almost a certainty, as the plow must pass entirely over it in the next round, and the laborer wondered how the partridge would act. The time necessary for going around the field was about twenty minutes, yet in that almost incredible period the parent birds had effected the removal of some twenty-one eggs to a safe spot. Careful search led to the discovery of the bird calmly seated upon her treasures in the bottom of the hedge out of reach of the plow. Nineteen partridge chicks were eventually hatched and duly escaped unmolested.—London Tit-Bits.

The Ingenious Magpie.

The magpie is nothing if not ingenious. He always barricades his bulky nest with thorn branches, so that to plunder it is by no means an easy matter, but when circumstances oblige the "pie" to build in a low bush or hedge—an absence of lofty trees being a marked feature of some northern localities—he not only interlaces his home, but also the entire bush, in a most formidable manner. Nor does he stop here. To "make assurance double sure" he fashions a means of exit as well as entrance to the castle, so that if disturbed he can slip out by his back door, as it were.

A Trying Position.

Clubberly—What's the matter? Is that widow I've seen you with troubling you?
Castleton—Yes, on my nerves. I can't make up my mind whether she is going to marry me or not.—Detroit Free Press.

Hard to Head Off.

Wantanno—I wonder if Gabsky will write for me at my little party this evening?
Danno—He will unless you know some as yet undiscovered way to prevent him.—Baltimore American.

Good Natured.

"What would you do if I were to offer you work?"
"It 'ud be all right, mister," answered Meandering Mike. "I kin take a joke as well as anybody."—Washington Star.

Get Rid of Scrofula

Bunches, eruptions, inflammations, soreness of the eyelids and ears, diseases of the bones, rickets, dyspepsia, catarrh, wasting, are only some of the troubles it causes.

It is a very active evil, making havoc of the whole system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Eradicates it, cures all its manifestations, and builds up the whole system. Accept no substitute.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

TO THE

CONSTITUTION.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

As required by an act entitled "An act to provide for submitting proposed amendments to the Constitution of this State to the people thereof," approved April 8, 1903, notice is hereby given that on Tuesday, the twenty-second day of September, 1903,

SPECIAL ELECTION

will be held in the several election districts or precincts of this State, at such places as the clerks of the several townships, cities and municipalities of the State shall provide, to enable the electors qualified to vote for members of the Legislature to vote for or against each of the following proposed amendments to the Constitution.

S. D. DICKINSON,

Secretary of State.

ARTICLE V

EXECUTIVE.

1. Insert in lieu of paragraph 10 a new paragraph as follows:
10. The governor, or person administering the government, the chancellor and the attorney-general, or two of them, of whom the governor, or person administering the government, shall be one, may remove fines and forfeitures and grant pardons, after conviction, in all cases except impeachment.

ARTICLE VI

JUDICIARY.

1. Insert in lieu of Section 11 a new section as follows:
11. The court of errors and appeals shall consist of a chief judge and four associate judges or any four of them.
2. In case any Judge of said court shall be disqualified to sit in any case, or shall be unable for the time being to discharge the duties of his office, whereby the whole number of judges capable of sitting shall be reduced below four, the governor shall designate a justice of the supreme court, the chancellor or a vice-chancellor, to discharge such duties until the disqualification or inability shall cease.
3. The secretary of state shall be the clerk of this court.
4. When a writ of error shall be brought, any judicial opinion in the case, in favor of or against the appellant, or shall be filed with the court in writing, when an appeal shall be taken from an order or decree of the court of chancery, the chancellor or vice-chancellor making such decision or order shall inform the court in writing of his reasons therefor.
5. The jurisdiction heretofore exercised by the supreme court by writ of error shall be exclusively vested in the court of errors and appeals; but any writ of error pending in the supreme court at the time of the adoption of this amendment shall be proceeded upon as if no change had taken place.

Section 12.

1. Insert in lieu of paragraph 1 a new paragraph, as follows:
1. The court of chancery shall consist of a chancellor and such number of vice-chancellors as shall be provided by law, each of whom may exercise the jurisdiction of the court; the court shall make rules governing the hearing of causes and the practice of the court where the same is not regulated by statute.

Section 13.

1. At the end of paragraph 1 add the following:
The court may sit in divisions at the same or different times and places.

Section 14.

1. Insert in lieu of paragraphs 1 and 2 the following:
The court of common pleas shall be constituted and held in each county in such manner as may be provided by law.

ARTICLE VII

CIVIL OFFICERS.

Section 11.

1. Insert in lieu of paragraph 1 a new paragraph, as follows:
1. Judges of the court of errors and appeals, justices of the supreme court, the chancellor, the vice-chancellor and the judges of the circuit court and of the court of common pleas shall be nominated by the governor and appointed by him with the advice and consent of the Senate, to hold office for the term of years specified in the respective commissions or appointments; the judges of the court of errors and appeals, the justices of the supreme court, the chancellor and the vice-chancellor shall hold their offices for the term of seven years, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during the term of their appointments; and they shall hold no other office under the government of this State or the United States; the judges of the court of errors and appeals first appointed shall be appointed one for three years, one for five years and two for seven years; judges of the court of common pleas shall hold their offices for the term of five years.

Strike out paragraph 2.

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FREDERICK FREILINGHUSEN, President.

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LIABILITIES.....76,178,960 43
SURPLUS.....6,654,765 73

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Stephen S. Day,
District Agent.

776 Broad St., Newark.

SAVED HIS FINGER.

The Faithful Brahman Felt, However, That He Had Lost Taste.

One day a Brahman accidentally touched some unclean object with his little finger. The Brahman thought that now, his little finger having become unclean, any substance which it would touch would be also rendered unclean and thus make him an unclean man. Seeing no other way to get out of the scrape he resolved to get the offending member amputated. Forthwith he went to a carpenter and explained to him that unless the finger was cut off he (the Brahman) was unable to take food. The carpenter tried to dissuade the devotee and urged that an application of some drops of water from the sacred river Gunga would make the finger once more holy, but the Brahman persisted. He said that the finger was of no use to him any longer and that he would not rest until it was severed.

As a final recourse the carpenter resolved to play his awkward customer a trick. He told the Brahman to put his finger on an anvil and to look to the sky while the wound was inflicted. The Brahman did so. The carpenter took up a hatchet and gave the finger a smart blow with the back of it. This elicited a cry of pain from the patient, who at once put the finger in his mouth to allay the agony. The carpenter, laughing, explained to the Brahman that the blow had missed and the little finger was still entire; and, worst of all, the Brahman had defiled himself by putting the finger into his mouth. The obliging operator, moreover, offered to perform the operation once more, but the Brahman had had enough pain for the nonce and declined with thanks.—Golden Penny.

Some Mustache History.

What is the history of the mustache? In Greece and Rome no mustaches were worn without beads, but in the conquering days of the Roman empire several half civilized races who had come partially under the influence of the Romans and who wished to be rid of the name of barbari, or wearers of beads, attempted to shave in imitation of their conquerors; but, as they had very imperfect implements for the purpose and as the upper lip is notoriously the hardest part of the face to shave in the case of any one poorly skilled in the art, they were unable to make a clean job of it and left a quantity of hair on the upper lip.

This mark was characteristic of several nations on the confines of Roman civilization, of the Gauls in particular, of the Dacians and some others. The Latin language has no word for mustache. This barbarous accident was unworthy of the honor of a Roman name.—Exchange.

The Dinner Hour.

It is a curious fact that with almost every generation the dinner hour has undergone a change, the principal meal of the day being eaten at different periods, from 10 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock at night. The author of "The Pleasures of the Table" points out that in England 400 or 500 years ago people took four meals—breakfast at 7, dinner at 10, supper at 4 and livery at 8. In France in the thirteenth century 9 in the morning was the dinner hour; Henry VII. dined at 11. In Cromwell's time 1 o'clock had come to be the fashionable hour and in Addison's day 2 o'clock, which gradually was transformed into 4. Pope found fault with Lady Suffolk for dining so late as 4. Four and 5 continued to be the popular dining hours among the aristocracy until the second decade of the nineteenth century, when dinner was further postponed, from which period it has steadily continued to encroach upon the evening.

A Fling at Tennyson.

In the "New Letters and Memorials of Jane Welsh Carlyle" is a letter to her husband in which occurs the following amusing little fling at Tennyson:

"Did you know that Alfred Tennyson is to have a pension of £200 a year, after all? Peel has stated his intention of recommending him to her gracious majesty, and that is considered final—'A chaceon seion sa capite'." Lady Harriet told me he wanted to marry; 'must have a woman to live beside; would prefer a lady, but cannot afford one, and so must marry a maid-servant.' Mrs. Henry Taylor said she was about to write to him in behalf of her housemaid, who was quite a superior character in her way."

Teeth.

Small, chalk white teeth are a sign of a weak constitution. Strong, normal teeth are large and yellowish white. Sometimes an enthusiastic novelist in depicting the charms of his heroine will give her two rows of pearls between her ruby lips. The truth of the matter is nothing could be more ghastly or unnatural or unbecoming than teeth made of pearls. It is only "store teeth" that possess a high polish.

He Knew a Way.

Anxious Kather—But, my boy, unless you study you will know nothing. You will make no money with which to buy things.

Young Hopeful—That's nothing. I'll have everything charged, and I'll keep on that way till I get married.—Megendorfer Blatter.

What's Before Them.

"These young society buds are mere butterflies," said the Rev. Mr. Strait-lace. "They have no thought of the future life."

"Of the future life?" replied Miss In-nit. "Oh, but they do! Matrimony is always in their thoughts."—Exchange.

When a great calamity befalls one, how it lightens it to talk about it after it is over!—Atchison Globe.

BOOTH'S DRAWING POWERS.

The Famous Tragedian Was a Star Money Maker.

A retired theater manager said the other day: "It is not generally known that Edwin Booth received 50 per cent of the gross receipts of his performances while under the management of Messrs. Brooks & Dixon. There never was a star on the stage who could draw the money that Booth could to a theater. There were no spasms about his business. It was as steady as Gibraltar. We could bank on it. Out of their half of the receipts Brooks & Dixon paid the rent for theaters, paid the salaries of the company, the railroad and hotel bills and the advertising throughout the country and made big profits, which they shared with Horace McVicker, to whom Booth entrusted his affairs at the start and who afterward associated himself with Brooks & Dixon.

"Booth's agreement with Henry E. Abbey was this: After all expenses of every description were paid Booth got 85 per cent and Abbey 15. Booth lost a week in Philadelphia owing to the death of his wife. The company was put in there without him, and we had to indemnify the local manager. Our loss that week was \$4,000. Deducting that, Abbey's profits on the season were \$30,000. I do not know any star, save Booth, who ever commanded 50 per cent of the gross receipts."—New York Press.

Where Blood Tells.

It was in one of the farming districts of New England. The young folks had banded themselves together for monthly jollifications during the winter and were about to celebrate the last dance of the season as well as a couple of engagements which had resulted from the assemblies. Ben Hawkins, the local Paganini, and his Stradivarius had been engaged to lead them through the mazes of the country dance, and all were looking forward to the "time of their life."

But death inconsiderately claimed Mrs. Hawkins for his own on the afternoon of the eventful party. The young people gathered as arranged, but benighted the absence of Old Ben, and games were being substituted for the dancing when, lo, Hawkins and his fiddle appeared on the scene.

Great astonishment and many questions greeted the old man, but he calmly slipped his fiddle out of its green bag and as he meditatively rubbed the rosin on the bow said:

"Waal, yes; Maria's gone; died this afternoon. But I reckon 'tain't no sin for me to play for you tonight, seeing she wa'n't no blood relation."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Yet He Loved the Sea.

It is said that Bryan Waller Procter, known as Barry Cornwall, who wrote the well known poem—

I'm on the sea! I'm on the sea!
I am where I would ever be—
was the very worst of sailors. When we read that he was so sensical that he could scarcely bear the sound of a human voice it becomes apparent that his wife's conduct during his affliction could scarcely have been reassuring. As he lay on the deck of a channel boat, covered with shawls and a tarpaulin, she had the pleasing habit of humming a strain of his jocular sea song. The poet who loved the sea, but loved it best at a distance, had very little life just then, but what force he had was used in the entreaty:

"Don't, my dear! Oh, don't!"

Yet no doubt he loved the sea.

A Bude Awakening.

The "Interview (Mo.) Record tells of a young man who had been writing a girl in Minneapolis for three years, intending some day to ask her to marry him. The other day he received a letter and a picture from her. The letter announced that she had been married two years, and the picture was of her baby. "My husband and I have enjoyed your letters very much," she wrote. "But I guess you'd better stop writing now, as I have to spend all my time caring for the baby." The Record says the words the young man used after reading the letter would shock a field of oats.

Snakes.

Mr. Rolker in McClure's robs us of some misconceptions as to snakes. When a snake is decapitated it is dead. The tail will remain sensitive for some hours without reference to sundown. The rattlesnake does not suicide by biting itself. No snake is susceptible to the poison of its own kind. That the black snake will swallow its young in time of danger is true, and they are then digested, making the mother a cannibal of the worst sort.

Hopes.

Tess—It was Dr. Killiam who attended the late Mr. Oldgold, wasn't it?
Jess—Yes. He was called in only a few days before the old gentleman died. Why do you ask?
Tess—Old Mr. Roxley was taken slightly ill yesterday and his young wife sent for Dr. Killiam at once.—Philadelphia Press.

Did the Best She Could.

Mrs. Upmann—I must tell you, Della, that I was displeased at your entertaining that policeman in the kitchen last night.
Della—Faith, O! did ax into the parlor, ma'am, but he wouldn't go.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Framing an Excuse.

Little Boy—Please, Mrs. Grumpy, mother wants to know if you will lend her your wash tub.
Mrs. Grumpy (gruffly)—No, I can't. The hoops are off, the bottom's out and it's full of water.—Glasgow Times.

When a fool has made up his mind the market has gone by.—Spanish Proverb.

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ORDINANCE.

AN ORDINANCE RELATING TO THE NAMES OF STREETS.

The Council of the Town of Bloomfield, in the County of Essex, do ordain as follows:
Section 1. That upon and from this ordinance taking effect, the names of any street, avenue, highway or alley in the Town of Bloomfield, before such street, avenue, highway or alley shall be dedicated to public use.
Section 2. When the owners of two-thirds of the real estate fronting along any street, avenue, highway or alley in the Town of Bloomfield shall petition the Town Council, in writing, to change the name of such street, avenue, highway or alley, said Town Council shall pass an ordinance changing the name of such street, avenue, highway or alley to the name designated or prayed for in such petition, provided such name shall be unlike the name of any other street, avenue, highway or alley in the Town of Bloomfield; provided, also, the cost of the official publication of such ordinance shall be paid by the owners of real estate petitioning for such change of name.
Ordinance adopted August 17, 1903.
GEORGE PETERSON,
Chairman Town Council.

Attest:
WM. L. JOHNSON,
Town Clerk.

PUBLIC SCAVENGER

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Parties desiring to make contracts to have their premises kept clean of ashes, refuse, and garbage, can make favorable arrangements withEDWARD MAXWELL
Office: 25 Clinton Street.Odorous Excavating
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